Owner's Manual

STERLING TYPE I, TYPE II & TYPE III SEMI-AUTO RIFLES

Cal. 9x19MM (TYPE I & TYPE II)

Cal. 7.62x25MM (TYPE III)

COLEFIRE MAGNUM SEMI-AUTO PISTOL

Cal. 7.62x25MM

Congratulations on your purchase of this fine sporting firearm. With proper care and handling, it will give you long, reliable service. The Sterling Rifles are semi-automatic. Type I and Type II are chambered for the 9x19mm cartridge. The Sterling Type III is chambered for the 7.62x25mm cartridge. The Colefire is a semi-automatic pistol chambered for the 7.62x25mm cartridge.

We specifically disclaim any responsibility for damage or injury whatsoever, occurring as a result of the use of faulty, non-standard or remanufactured ammunition, any modifications or changes made to the firearm; improper use or unsafe handling of the firearm.

FIREARMS SAFETY IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SHOOTER. ALWAYS TREAT ALL FIREARMS AS IF THEY WERE LOADED AT ALL TIMES!

IMPORTANT!

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM.

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IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE

Children are attracted to and can operate firearms which can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping guns locked away and unloaded when not in use. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you may be fined or sent to prison**.**

Firearm Safety Depends on You

A gun is only as safe as the person operating it. You can never be overly careful when handling a firearm. Carelessness is often the cause of shooting accidents, such as failing to keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, not being sure of your target and what is behind it, failing to properly engage the safety, leaving ammunition in the chamber or using improper loads. Since a bullet can never be called back once fired, such errors in gun handling can result in the loss of life, severe injury or property damage thus, it is crucial for your safety and the safety of those around you that you learn the principles of safe gun handling and storage before you begin to use your new firearm. Be a safe shooter - please read this instruction book thoroughly even if this is not your first firearm purchase as not all firearms are the same. The first step in being a safe shooter is to learn the rules for the safe operation and handling of firearms. **There is nothing more important in gun handling than safety.**

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FIREARM SAFETY

The Ten Commandments of Firearm Safety must be etched into your memory before you begin to handle firearms. These rules are intended to be followed by all persons handling firearms in the field, on the range or at home. Please read, review and understand these rules before you begin to use or even take your new firearm out of its box. Remember, firearms safety depends on you! Memorizing these safety rules will help prevent gun accidents. Please study these safety rules before handling your firearm.

Commandment #1

Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

This is the most basic and most important safety rule. A safe direction is one in which an accidental discharge will not cause injury to yourself, to others or property damage. This is particularly important when loading or unloading your firearm. Never point your gun at anything you do not intend to shoot. Treat every gun as if it were loaded at all times.

Commandment #2

Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually in Use

Firearms should only be loaded when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. Remember to unload your firearm completely so that there is no ammunition in the chamber or magazine. Before handling this or any firearm, or handing it to someone else, visually check the chamber and magazine to ensure they do not contain ammunition. Always keep the gun's action open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded - even if you were the last person to use it. Never cross a fence, climb a tree, wade through a stream or perform any awkward movement with a loaded gun. When in doubt, unload your gun! Never pull or push a loaded firearm

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toward yourself or another person. Never carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn or a gun case - common sense prevails in gun safety!

Commandment #3

Don't Completely Rely on Your Gun's Safety

Treat every gun as though it could fire at any time, even if you are not applying pressure to the trigger. The "safety" on a firearm is a mechanical device which, like any such device, can become inoperable at the worst possible time and fail to function. By mistake, you may think the safety is "ON" when it actually is not. Or you may think your gun is unloaded when there is actually a round of ammunition in it. The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling but cannot serve as a substitute for common sense. Never handle a gun carelessly and assume that the gun won't fire just because "the safety is on." Never touch the firearm's trigger until you are ready to shoot. Keep your fingers away from the trigger when loading or unloading. Never pull the trigger when the safety is engaged or when the safety is positioned between the "SAFE" and "FIRE" positions. Never place your finger on the trigger unless you intend to fire.

Alcohol, Drugs and Guns Don't Mix. Make No Mistake About It!

Never handle firearms after consuming alcohol or taking drugs that can affect your judgment. Shoot sober! Alcohol, certain kinds of drugs and firearms don't mix. Safe firearms handling requires alertness and concentration on one's actions. You cannot handle a firearm safely after consuming alcohol. Never consume anything that can impair your judgment or physical coordination when handling a firearm.

Commandment #4

Be Sure of Your Target - And What Is Beyond It!

Once fired, a bullet (or shot charge) can never be called back; so before you shoot, know where the bullet is going and what it will strike. Be certain your shot will not injure someone or strike something beyond the target. Never fire in the direction of noise, a movement or at any object you cannot positively identify. Be aware that a .22 Short bullet can travel over 1 ¼ miles. A centerfire cartridge, such as the .30-06, can send its bullet over 3 miles. Shotgun pellets can travel 500 yards and a shotgun slug has a range of over a half mile. Make sure your shot has a safe backstop such as a hillside. Keep in mind how far the bullet will travel if it misses your intended target. Once fired, a bullet can never be called back. You are responsible for your actions and judgment.

Commandment #5

Use the Correct Ammunition

Every firearm is designed to use a certain caliber or gauge of ammunition. It is important that you use the correct ammunition for your firearm. Information on the correct ammunition to use with your firearm appears in the firearm's instruction manual and the manufacturer's markings on the firearm itself. Use of the wrong ammunition, improperly reloaded ammunition or corroded ammunition can result in the destruction of the firearm, serious personal injury and/or death. Form the habit of examining every round of ammunition before you put it into your gun to ensure it is of the proper gauge or caliber and that it is in good condition.

Commandment #6

If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger Is Pulled, Handle With Care
If a cartridge or shell does not fire when the trigger is pulled, follow Commandment #1 and keep the firearm's muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep the muzzle down range with the action closed and wait at least 30 seconds (to ensure that the ammunition is not delayed in firing) before carefully opening the action, unloading the firearm and safely disposing of the ammunition.

Commandment #7

Always Wear Eye and Ear Protection When Shooting
Exposure to shooting noise can permanently damage hearing. Flying debris, such as powder residue and ejected cartridge cases, can injure your eyes. Thus, it is only common sense to wear both eye protection (such as shooting glasses) and ear protection (such as a sound-muffling headset) whenever shooting. Also, wear eye protection when cleaning or disassembling your gun to ensure that cleaning solvent and tensioned parts (such as springs) do not come into contact with your eyes.

Commandment #8

Be Sure the Barrel Is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting
Discharging a firearm with an obstruction in the barrel can result in personal injury, property damage and/or death. Before you load your firearm, check the chamber and magazine to ascertain that no ammunition is inside. Also, check the inside of the barrel (called the "bore") to ensure it is free of obstructions. Even a small amount of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore can cause excessive pressures resulting in a bulged or burst barrel which can injure or kill the shooter and bystanders. It is a good idea to make a habit of cleaning the bore and checking for obstructions with a cleaning rod just before each shooting session. If the noise or recoil experienced upon firing seems low or weak, or something doesn't feel "right," cease firing immediately and check to make sure that there is no obstruction in the barrel. Placing an undersized shell or cartridge into a gun (such as a 20 gauge shell in a shotgun chambered for 12 gauge ammunition) can result in the smaller round of ammunition falling into the barrel and acting as an obstruction. When a round is subsequently fired, the barrel may burst, causing injury to the shooter and bystanders. For reference, re-read Commandment #5.

Commandment #9

Do Not Alter or Modify Your Gun and Have It Serviced Regularly
Firearms are complex mechanisms that are designed to function properly in their original condition. Any alterations or changes made to a firearm after its manufacture can make the gun unsafe and will void its warranty. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, mechanical safety or other mechanisms of your firearm. You should have your firearm periodically checked for proper functioning and serviced by a qualified gunsmith.

Commandment #10

Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of Your Firearm
Not all firearms operate the same way. The method of carrying, handling and operating firearms varies with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Thus, you

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should never handle any firearm until you become familiar with the safe handling, loading, unloading and carrying procedures for that particular firearm, as well as the rules for safe gun handling in general.

LEAD WARNING!

Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injuries. Have adequate ventilation at all times when shooting. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

Basics of Safe Gun Handling

1. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
2. Firearms should be unloaded when not actually in use.
3. Don't totally rely on your gun's safety.
4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.
5. Use the correct ammunition for your firearm.
6. If your gun fails to fire when the trigger is pulled, handle with care.
7. Always wear eye and ear protection when shooting and cleaning.
8. Be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions before shooting.
9. Don't alter or modify your firearm and have your firearm(s) serviced regularly.
10. Learn the mechanics and handling characteristics of the firearm you are using.

Safe gun handling depends on you! A safe shooter is a knowledgeable shooter.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

The Sterling Rifle and Colefire Pistol are surplus firearms. As with all surplus products, they should be carefully inspected before use, preferably by a competent gunsmith! This is to ensure your safety and the safety of those around you.

Operational Characteristics

The **Sterling Rifle** is semi-automatic, blow back operated. The rifle is fed from a box magazine with a 34 round capacity. The rifle has a hammer-type striking mechanism. Similar in appearance to the Sterling Mk7 9mm Pistol, the **Colefire Pistol** is chambered for the 7.62x25mm Tokarev cartridge. The Colefire Magnum utilizes a unique modified Sten magazine that holds 25 rounds of Tokarev ammunition. It has an enlarged and knurled operating handle for comfortable and reliable handling.

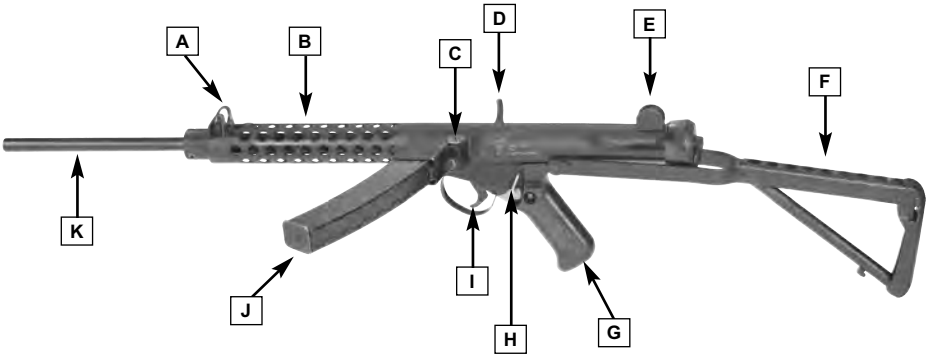
Specifications

Sterling Rifle: *Caliber:* Type I & Type II: 9x19mm, Type III: 7.62x25mm. *Type of Firearm:* semi-automatic rifle. *Magazine Capacity:* 34 rounds. *Overall Length: 27"* stock folded, 37.25" stock extended. *Barrel Length:* 16.25." *Weight:* 8-10 lbs. *Sights:* front post, *Rear fixed:* adjustable. *Finish:* Type I-black, crinkle coated, Type II & III-parkerized.
Colefire Pistol: *Caliber:* 7.62x25mm. *Type of Firearm:* semi-automatic pistol. *Magazine Capacity:* 25 rounds. *Overall Length: 13.25." Barrel Length:* 4.5." *Weight:* 4.75 lbs. *Finish:* black wrinkle paint.

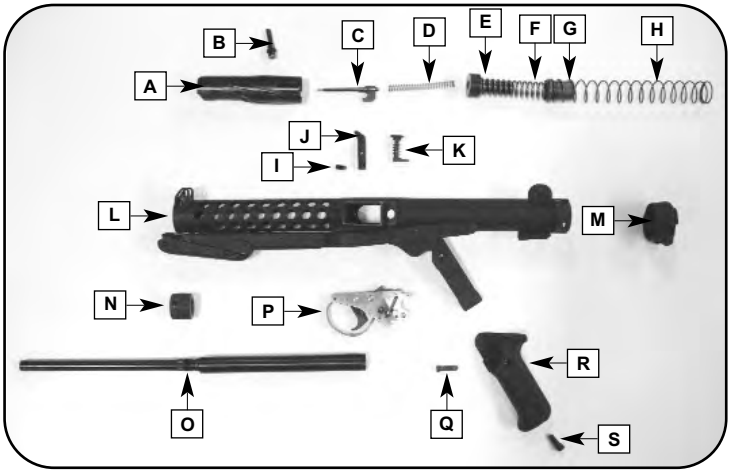
Illustration #1

Diagrams showing major operational parts of the Sterling Rifle

Study of these pictures will aid you in understanding the instructions in this booklet.



A. Front sight
B. Barrel casing
C. Magazine release
D. Operating handle
E. Rear sight
F. Folding stock
G. Grip
H. Safety lever
I. Trigger
J. Magazine
K. Barrel



A. Bolt
B. Operating handle
C. Striker
D. Striker spring
E. Striker cup
F. Small recoil spring
G. Recoil spring sleeve
H. Large recoil spring
I. Ejector screw
J. Ejector
K. Magazine catch assembly
L. Receiver
M. End cap
N. Barrel Nut
O. Barrel
P. Firing mechanism
Q. Firing mechanism lock
R. Grip
S. Grip screw

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Illustration #2

Diagrams showing major operational parts of the Colefire Pistol

Study of these pictures will aid you in understanding the instructions in this booklet.

A. Receiver end cap lock lever
B. Grip
C. Ejection port
D. Ventilated barrel shroud
E. Eared front sight protectors
F. Front sight post
G. Operating handle
H. Rear sight
I. Rear sling mount
J. Receiver end cap
K. Safety lever
L. Trigger
M. Magazine release
N. Magazine
O. Barrel retaining nut
P. Muzzle

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WARNING! Always ensure that the ammunition you are using is clean, undamaged and of the proper caliber before loading your firearm. The manufacturer and distributor of this firearm disclaim any liability for the use of remanufactured, reloaded or hand loaded ammunition. Protect your investment in this fine firearm by using only factory fresh, quality ammunition. The use of improper caliber or low quality ammunition could result in injury, death and/or property damage upon firing. Remember, firearms safety depends on you!

To Load the Rifle/Pistol

WARNING! Before loading, make sure the inside of the barrel is free of dirt or other obstructions.

WARNING! Always check each cartridge to ensure it is of the correct caliber before loading the firearm.

WARNING! Keep fingers away from the trigger while loading.

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Place the safety lever in the "SAFE" position. The safety lever is in the "SAFE" position when it is moved to its rearward position on the trigger group (marked "S"). You should hear an audible "click" when it is correctly in place. (See Illustration #3.) ***NOTE: When the safety lever is in its middle position on the trigger group (marked "R"), the safety lever is in the "FIRE" position. (See Illustration #3.) Mark A has been disabled.***

WARNING! Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in a forward position will result in firing a round. To avoid serious injury, death or causing property damage, make sure you know the "SAFE" and "FIRE" positions of the safety lever before attempting to load your firearm!

2. Depress the magazine release lever (located at the magazine well) forward to allow you to pull and remove the magazine from the magazine well. (See Illustration #5.)
3. Load the magazine with up to 34 rounds of ammunition for the Sterling and 25 rounds for the Colefire by pressing the cartridges one at a time into the spring-loaded magazine's feed lips - rear of the cartridge entering the magazine first.
4. Install the magazine back into the firearm by inserting the magazine with the cartridge bullets facing the muzzle.
5. Keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, move the safety lever to the "R" ("FIRE") position.
6. Maintaining a safe muzzle direction, pull back the operating handle to its fully-rearward position and release. As it moves rapidly forward under spring pressure, the bolt will strip a round from the magazine and insert it into the chamber of the barrel, readying the firearm for firing.
7. Move the safety lever back to its upward "SAFE" position.

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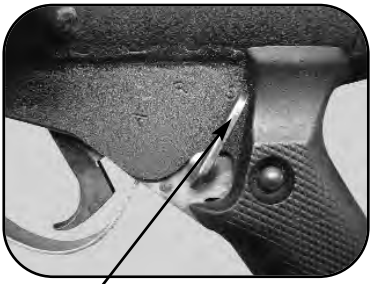
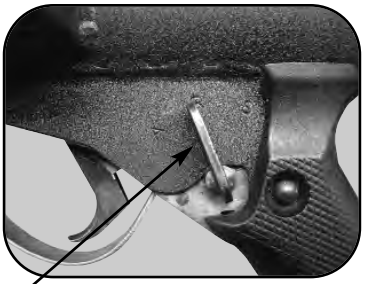
Illustration #3



Safety lever in rear "SAFE" position.

Illustration #4



Safety lever in forward or "FIRE" position. Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in the forward position will result in firing if there is a round in the chamber! Exercise extreme caution when handling the firearm in this condition.

WARNING! The firearm is now loaded and will fire if the safety lever is moved to the "FIRE" position and the trigger is pulled! Handle with extreme caution and keep the muzzle (the end of the barrel) pointed in a safe direction!

To Fire

1. Keeping the 10 Commandments of Shooting Safety in mind, aim downrange at the target.
2. Release the safety lever by moving it to the "R" ("FIRE") position.
3. Place the trigger finger inside the trigger guard and on the trigger.
4. After aligning the sights on the target, slowly press the trigger back to fire the first round.
5. Being a semi-automatic, after the first round is fired, the action (its moving parts) will cycle and as the bolt moves rearward, the extractor will pull the empty cartridge case from the chamber and eject it (make sure there are no bystanders in close proximity on either side of the firearm who could be hit and injured by the ejected cartridge casing).

Note: If the trigger is again pressed, the firearm will fire! Keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction.

6. Firing may be continued in this manner until the magazine is empty.
7. When firing is finished, place the safety lever in its "SAFE" position by rotating it fully rearward.
8. Remove the magazine.
9. Check the chamber to ensure it does not contain a round of ammunition by first placing the safety lever on "FIRE," pulling the operating handle back several times and looking into the chamber while keeping the firearm pointed in a safe direction. Return lever to "SAFE" position.

WARNING! Always unload your firearm immediately after use and prior to cleaning and storage to minimize the risk of an accidental discharge. If your firearm ever fails to fire, keep it pointed at the target for at least 30 seconds in event of a hangfire (slow ignition). If the round still does not fire, remove magazine, eject and discard the bad round. Reload the firearm to resume firing.

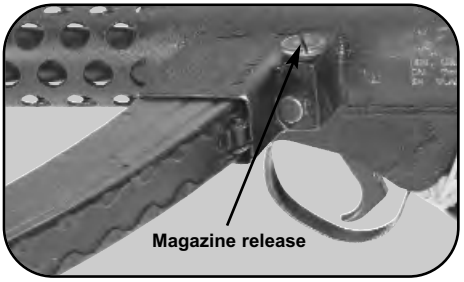
WARNING! The firearm will fire if the magazine is removed and if the trigger is pulled when a cartridge is in the chamber.

Unloading

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

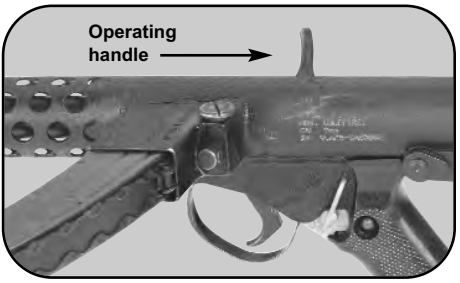
1. Place the safety lever in the "SAFE" position by moving it to its rearward position. You should hear an audible "click" when it is in place. This position prevents trigger movement. (See Illustration #3.)
2. Remove the magazine by depressing the magazine release while pulling the magazine out of the firearm. (See Illustration #5.)
3. Pull the operating handle back fully rearward several times and look into the open action to ensure there is no remaining cartridge in the barrel chamber. (See Illustration #6.)

Illustration #5



Depress the magazine release to remove the magazine.

Illustration #6



The operating handle is drawn to the rear to check the loaded/unloaded status.

4. When storing the firearm, it is a good idea to keep the safety lever in the "SAFE" position. Store the magazine and ammunition in a separate place from the firearm.

WARNING! The Sterling/Colefire will fire if the magazine is removed and if the trigger is pulled when a cartridge is in the chamber.

WARNING! Any firearm, if dropped, could fire if there is a cartridge in the chamber and the safety is in the fire position.

Disassembly

WARNING! Wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles when disassembling your firearm to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that could be dislodged during disassembly.

WARNING! Before beginning the disassembly process, check to ensure the firearm is unloaded. To do so, follow the procedures detailed previously in this manual.

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1. To disassemble the firearm for cleaning and maintenance, first ensure that it is unloaded by removing the magazine and then pulling back the operating handle to ensure there is no ammunition in the chamber. Lay the magazine aside as it must be out of the firearm during the disassembly process.
2. Folding the buttstock:
   A.) Depress the end cap lock lever and push the end cap downward. This will release the folding stock to swing forward on it's pivot (There is no folding stock on the Colefire). (See Illustration #7.)
   B.) Holding the buttstock in one hand, press the butt plate lock (located on the inside of the butt pad) with the thumb and fold the butt plate down. (See Illustration #8.)
   C.) (Sterling only): Next, swing the buttstock assembly towards the front of the rifle. There is a hook shaped projection on the buttstock assembly that fits into a key hole shaped slot in the forward end of the receiver. This will lock the buttstock in the folded position. (See Illustration #9.) With the stock locked in the folded position, the rifle can now be field stripped.

Illustration #7

Illustration #8

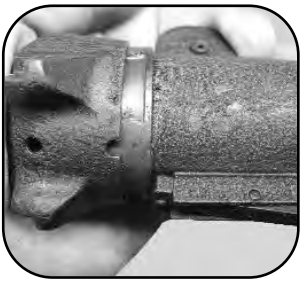
Illustration #9

3. Sterling/Colefire: Press the end cap lock lever again and push the end cap downward and rotate the end cap 1/8 turn clockwise while holding the end cap downward. BE CAREFUL TO HOLD THE END CAP SECURELY AS IT IS UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE RECOIL SPRINGS. (See Illustrations #10A, #10B, #10C.)

Illustration #10A

Illustration #10B

Illustration #10C



4. While holding the end cap, gently ease it from the back of the receiver and remove the recoil springs from the receiver. Grasp the operating handle and slide the bolt assembly to the rear (See Illustration #11), now remove the striker cup, the striker spring and the striker (being careful to not lose the rebound spring). Pull the operating handle out of the receiver and remove the bolt.

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5. To remove the firing mechanism from the firearm, turn the firing mechanism lock (located on the right side of the grip) to the FREE position from the lock position. (See Illustrations #12A and #12B.)
6. Push the lock pin out to the right and slide the firing mechanism to the rear. Next, pull the front of it down and out of the receiver. (See Illustration #13.)

Illustration #11

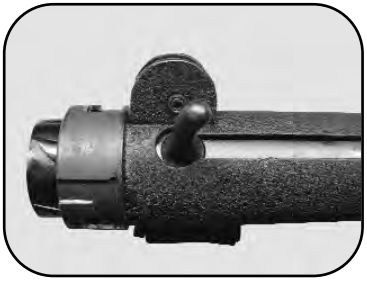

Illustration #12A

Illustration #12B

Illustration #13

8. To remove the barrel press the button located on the barrel nut and while holding the button down unscrew the barrel nut and remove the nut from the front of the barrel. The barrel can now be slid out of the rear of the receiver.

No further disassembly is generally needed for routine maintenance. Clean the removed parts with a good quality gun cleaning solvent as well as the inside of the receiver. A bronze or nylon bristle brush dabbed in solvent will aid the cleaning process. Before reassembly, lightly oil the bolt carrier and bolt.

Reassembly

To reassemble your firearm, reverse steps 1-8 under disassembly.

Cleaning the Sterling/Colefire

WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when cleaning your firearm to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that may become dislodged during the following procedures.

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WARNING! Before beginning the cleaning process, check to ensure the firearm is unloaded. To do so, while keeping the firearm's muzzle pointed in a safe direction, place the safety lever in the "SAFE" position by moving it to its rearward position on the trigger group (marked "S") until an audible "click" is heard. (See Illustration #3.) Remove the magazine and lay it aside. Check the chamber by retracting the operating handle and looking into the open action to ensure there is no cartridge in the barrel chamber. Firearms can inflict death or serious injury. You can never be 'too safe.'

Cleaning Intervals

Always clean your firearm as soon as possible after firing to prevent buildup of shooting residue and to prevent corrosion from starting. To maintain your firearm in good working order, it should be cleaned once or twice a year in low-humidity environments, even if it has not been fired. In a high humidity area, it may be necessary to clean your firearm as often as once a week.

Note: In freezing weather (below 32° F. or 0° C.), the use of a dry lubricant (instead of oil) for lubrication may work better.

To Clean the Firearm

1. Obtain a quality firearm cleaning kit and thoroughly review its instructions provided.
2. To disassemble the firearm, refer to the disassembly section of this manual starting on page 10.

WARNING! There may be sharp edges on parts of the firearm. Keep fingers protected, such as by wearing a pair of protective gloves when cleaning.

WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles when cleaning these firearms to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that could become dislodged during the cleaning procedures.

WARNING! Excessive use of cleaning solvents or lubricants can adversely affect your firearm's functioning. Wipe dry the inside of the barrel before firing and ensure it's free of obstructions.

WARNING! Some cleaning solvents produce hazardous vapors. Read and follow the solvent manufacturer's cautions found on the product's package.

WARNING! Handling ammunition and cleaning firearms results in exposure to lead and other substances that can pose health risks. Wash your hands and face after firing your firearm or after cleaning it.

WARNING! This firearm should be checked periodically for worn or damaged parts by a competent gunsmith. This will help ensure its safe functioning and a long service life.

Storage

When putting your firearm away for storage, it should be thoroughly cleaned and lightly lubricated. Outside surfaces should be wiped with a light coat of good quality gun oil. CHECK TO ENSURE YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED BEFORE PUTTING IT AWAY FOR STORAGE BY VISUALLY EXAMINING BOTH ITS CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE. Store the firearm in a separate location from its ammunition. When the firearm is to be reused, remove all excess lubrication before firing. Make certain that the bore (inside of barrel) is dry and free of obstructions before firing.

Note: ***The use of reloaded, remanufactured, hand loaded or other non standard ammunition may result in damage to the firearm and injury or death to the shooter and/or bystanders. The manufacturer and importer cannot accept responsibility for malfunctions resulting from the use of non-standard, defective ammunition.***

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Sterling Rifles, Cal. 9x19MM (TYPE I & TYPE II) & 7.62x25MM (TYPE III)
Colefire Pistol, Cal. 7.62x25MM

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